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New-York Weekly Museum.

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The NATURAL DAUGHTER.

HORTENSIA and Lavinia, left to felicitate each other, enjoyed that tumultuous pleasure that banished sleep from their eyes; and early in the morning the Governor was announced. He informed Hortensia that he had taken proper lodgings for them in Harley-street; and that he would not permit his nephew to see his daughter till he could see her in the externals of opulence and gentility: and therefore request you will be both ready to enter them by to-morrow evening.

"I am the happiest of daughters," said Lavinia, kissing his hands, which she held while Mrs. P. was talking—"And I am the happiest of fathers! said the Governor! "Your merit and virtues are equal to your personal attractions. Adieu, my little enchantress! I leave you, but it is only to contribute to the ease and comfort of you and your mother."

As soon as every necessary preparation was made, the Governor conducted them both to their new apartments. Lavinia assumed the name of Miss P. who was recently come to town from her mother's mansion in Derbyshire. The Governor maturely reflected on the mode he was to adopt in bringing about an acquaintance between Lavinia and his nephew. He determined to take him in his carriage, and to drive occasionally down Harley street. The uncle stopped at Lavinia's door, apologizing to his nephew that he would not detain him three minutes. As he returned to his seat, Lavinia saluted him at the window, which was soon observed by the nephew, and caught his whole attention. "Who is that handsome young lady?" said the nephew. "One of my relations," replied the uncle. "She is extremely beautiful," said the other. "Well, my nephew, if you think her so, and desire to be introduced to her acquaintance, I think I can venture to present you without incurring any censure from her mother.

The next evening the nephew was introduced, for the first time to Lavinia's mother, who, as the reader naturally conjuctures, received him in the most gracious manner. The young man, delighted with the conversation of Lavinia, became deeply enamoured of her charms, and was extremely pressing with his uncle to speak to her mother in his favour.

But it is now high time to introduce the learned lady, Mrs. P. She had secretly found out the intrigue of her husband, but she thought it beneath her way of thinking to display the least jealousy on that account. On the contrary, having one day, by mistake, opened one of the letters of the unhappy Hortensia, she was let into all her secrets. It is necessary to remark here, that if this lady was a very indifferent wife, she possessed, in an eminent degree, the virtues of humanity, and a generous disposition. She had, from that moment, contributed to the wants of the mother and child, by furnishing the former with frequent commissions in the millinery business, for which she was always paid double the worth, under the pretence that she was superior to others in point of elegance and fashion. This secret connection with Hortensia, soon gave Mrs. P. an opportunity of knowing that her husband had renewed his former acquaintance; and she found, upon nearer investigation, that he had acknowledged Lavinia as his daughter. She esteemed him the more for his generous and procedure; she was highly pleased that he had the satisfaction of being a father, without subjecting herself to the pains of child-birth, and a thousand other distressing circumstances, too humiliating for a woman, who prided herself in every qualification that was energetic and masculine. And by a singularity the more extraordinary, since they never agreed in any one point, Mrs. P. had projected to establish Lavinia in a manner suitable to her condition. As she was likewise very fond of her nephew, who had assiduously cultivated her good graces, she had him in view for a husband; and full of this idea, [illegible] proposed to introduce him to an elegant lovely woman, whom she had long since adopted to succeed to her personal estates, independent of her marriage to Mr. P.

At the same time she intimated, that as his uncle had made him his heir, she thought it an object of some moment, if he could unite their respective fortunes, by marrying the young lady.

"I am, Madam, penetrated with a sense of the favours you have always conferred on me; but as my fate is placed in the hands of my uncle, I hope you will permit me to consult with him upon that subject."

"Your dutiful conduct towards your uncle, is very grateful to me; and as I could wish to oblige him in a matter of such moment, I wish to know that if he gives into it, it would meet your inclination."

"With transport, dear Madam, I should embrace your kind offers."

This conversation being ended, the nephew did not fail of communicating to his uncle the result, who was greatly alarmed at this piece of intelligence. Mr. P. lost no time in giving Lavinia previous notice of the extraordinary visit she was soon to receive; and that he might become master of her motives, he posted himself in an adjoining apartment for that purpose.

Mrs. P. and her nephew were announced, and being conducted into the drawing-room, Lavinia rose to receive her, with every possible mark of respect and consideration. After the the first ceremonious compliments were reciprocally passed, she communicated, in the most delicate terms possible, her long friendship, although unknown, and her wishes that she would receive the addresses of her nephew. She observed, that she was anxiously desirous to surprize the Governor as she was certain such a measure would cause the most lively pleasure; but to procure [illegible] consent in the first instance, would deprive her of an advantage that she highly prized.

The nephew, delighted with the proposition, desired his aunt would permit him to pay his addresses to Lavinia alone, and Mrs. P. prevailed on Lavinia to receive him the next day.

As soon as he was withdrawn, Mrs P. confessed that she had taken pains to procure proper intelligence, that she was greatly pleased with the conduct of her mother, and charmed with the noble proceedure of her husband, who she found had adopted her as his daughter.

This information gave new spirits to Hortensia and her daughther, who threw themselves at her feet, and implored her to indulge, in their favour, such honorable sentiments.

The Governor did not quit his retreat till [illegible] had left [illegible] in order that she might receive no obstacle in pursuing her project. He also cautioned the nephew to keep the secret, in order that Mrs. P. might always consider the happiness of Lavinia as the fruits of her own plan.

Mrs. P. gave her husband to understand, that she would leave her nephew her heir likewise, provided he would let her have the sole direction in marrying him, according to her desires and wishes, and that he would not meddle in the affair. This singular proposition met with many apparent difficulties; but as Mr. knew the drift of her intention, he acquiesced to what he dignified with the title of an odd whim.

As soon as matters had been duly arranged, and the day fixed for signing the marriage-articles was arrived, Mrs. P. presented Lavinia as his intended niece.

"I receive her madam, said the Governor to give to my nephew, as a tender dutiful, and affectionate daughter."

"I am delighted with this honest avowal," replied Mrs. P.

"And I am still more," said the husband, "in finding that my daughter is indebted for her happiness to you alone. This proof of your friendship for me will never be effaced from my memory or from my heart. And I from this day, shall look upon you as my best friend."

"Now, Sir," replied Mrs. P. "I have heard the confession that I have desired for these last fifteen years. Rest assured that I

shall never forget, while I have life, that I owe this to your natural daughter." Then turning to Lavinia, she said, "And you are my daughter as well the Governor's, and I love you with the same cordiality."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES *of* PETER *the* GREAT.

ON his return from Paris, passing through a village, he saw a man not in the common dress of a peasant, at work in a garden of moderate extent. Being informed that this laborious cultivator was curate of the place, he entered the garden, which he saw adorned with beautiful fruit trees, the house placed in the centre, and behind it almost a forest of mulberry trees. The Czar conversed with him a full half-hour, and learned that the most part of those trees had been planted by the curate himself, who still improved them with his own hands. The astonished prince demanded how it came to pass that he was obliged to work so much, and whether his parishioners never lent him an helping hand? Very seldom, Sir, replied the curate; when one or two of them have a leisure hour they are not wanting in good-will to me; but they have generally so much work of their own that little time can be spared for mine: As for the rest, my clerical functions leave me time enough to cultivate my little farm; and, unfavourable as the seasons sometimes are, I can always make some hundred of livres yearly, by the sale of my fruit and silk, which come exceedingly a-propos to assist my poor stipend.

The enchanted Monarch of Russia took out his tablets, recorded the name of this noble pastor, and addressing his fellow travellers, see this brave ecclesiastic, said he, the labour of his hands brings him cyder, wine and ready money besides. Do not fail to put me in mind of him when we return to Russia. I will try if it is possible to animate our village popes, to teach them to cultivate their glebes, [illegible] from laziness and misery."

NO Murderer could hope for mercy from him. He used to say, blood cries for vengeance; and unpunished murder is a wound to the commonwealth.

"Miss Hamilton, Lady of Honor to the Empress, being much addicted to gallantry, had twice made a temporary retirement, on account of her shape: but the affairs had been so cunningly managed as to escape the notice of the court. The same accident happening a third time caused her ruin. A murdered child was found with every circumstance of guilt against her. She was arrested at the suit of the Czar; and, in prison confessed not only her destroying this infant but also the two former. She was condemned to die; and the Emperor contrary to her expectation, confirmed the sentence: for the vast number of solicitations which had been made to him in her favour, and the kindness which he had always shewn her, (so great that it was supposed to proceed from motives of gallantry;) had made her hope to obtain his pardon. All was vain—Peter the Great maintaining due respect to divine and human laws, remained inexorable. On the day of her execution, the criminal appeared before the people dressed in a robe of white silk, trimmed with black ribbands and was conducted to the scaffold. The Emperor came there to bid her adieu; and saluting her said I cannot violate the laws to save you. Bear your punishment with courage, in the hope that God will pardon your crimes. Address to him your prayers, with a heart full of faith and contrition. Miss Hamilton kneeled,—prayed,—the Czar turned his face away—and her head was struck off."

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To DELIA'S BIRD.

AH! charming bird, how vain thy rage!
Thy strength and struggles all how vain!
Forever doom'd within thy cage,
Sad and unpitied to remain.

Sing on your tuneful, mournful note,
Use ev'ry soft inchanting strain;
In vain you swell your downy throat,
In vain you flutter and complain.

The giddy, gay, licentious throng,
Who daily round fair Delia press,
Will laugh at your melodious song,
And mark your misery and distress.

E'en lovely Delia hears your tales,
And ne'er reflects your pensive lays
Are burden'd with the hills and dales,
In which you pass'd your *better days.*

She ne'er reflects the wood and grove
Thro' which in former times you flew,
The charming breeze; the sweets of love,
And freedom's joys, are dear to you.

Ah! little thinks she while you sing,
And your lost liberty deplore,
You long to stretch again the wing,
And o'er the verdant landscape soar.

Her marble heart can never melt,
Or mourn at other's wants and woes;
For other's griefs it never felt,
Nor love, nor pity ever knows.

I too once flutter'd in her chains,
And swell'd with anguish and distress;
While she still triumph'd in my pains,
And smil'd at all my wretchedness:

'Till wearied out with fruitless sighs,
And sick and tir'd of my grief;
I learn'd fair Delia to despise,
And in my bottle sought relief.

CORYDON.

New-York, April 5, 1791.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To CRITO.

CEASE Crito, cease thy vagrant strain,
Nor give the Muses farther pain,
The charms of E——n, lovely maid,
Require no puffing scribler's aid.

Some poets when they write, to Fame
And future ages give their name;
But thou with all thy "*sparkling ease*"
Can not a single reader please.

Did not her name thy rhymes adorn,
They ne'er had seen the foll'wing morn;
But to oblivion been consign'd
Or Cloacina's Temple lin'd.

F——r's above ignoble praise,—
Not Pope himself her worth cou'd raise:
Then mind thy shop, and get thee pence,
Nor fruitless aim at writing sense.

April 3. TRISTRAM.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Messrs. Printers,

MUCH has been said and written in favour of having organs in churches, in order to promote the music generally called singing. At first view, it seems very plausible; but on a nearer examination, it will, I believe, appear that this opinion is ill-founded—since, in the first place, it is well known to all good judges, that no music is so pleasing as vocal—secondly, an attention to the tones of the organ, while singing, often destroys the harmony of church music. A reliance on this instrument, also produces remissness in the congregation, and diverts their attention from the sacredness of the duties connected with singing. It has a tendency to disturb the silent emotions of devotion, by raising in the mind as confused a jingle of musical ideas as ever were produced by the kicks and capers of a Scotch bagpipe, especially if the catguts, pipes and wires play up Harlequin's jig, or some such other tune; and when the trumps and hautboys, seem to contend in stubborn rivalship, which shall eclipse the other.

Being in the New Dutch Church the other Sunday evening, and enjoying the sweet effects of a well applied sermon, I was suddenly surprized, after service and singing, with the dissonant sounds of "*thing, thing, thong, thong, thing*" and immediately (as I thought) the tune of uncle George the King, occured to my confused ideas.—This happened while the Deacons were collecting "*Peter's pence*"—It is said, that an attempt was made not long since, to play off some hornpipe jig, during the time when the sacrament was administered; but miscarried, from the conviction that it would be improper. Upon the whole, I think while the Deacons are officiating, all playing should be dispensed with; and also while the Lord's Supper is administered. I have thrown out these few hints, in hopes, that those whose business it is, will not permit any more of those tones to be sounded, at either of those seasons.

New-York, April 5. VOCALISM.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

An ACROSTIC.

MUSE all thy vigour all thy sweetness bring,
And rapt'rous touch the trembling chord of praise,
Rouse every power a matchless nymph to sing;
Inspire with warmth sublime, these daring lays:
And whilst unknown her charms I would display
May one approving smile, my verse repay.

Fair as the morn e'er glitt'ring Phœbus fire,
Or as the lilly of the flow'ry vale,
With youth and beauty sparkling in her eyes,
Lovely she seems, and all our hearts assail.
Each beauty and each worth alike's her claim,
Rich in them both, She fills the voice of Fame.

April 6. FIDELIO.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Messrs. Printers,

A specimen of barbarity being lately transacted in this city, by a person who is a disgrace to society, induces me to request the insertion of the following fact, and you will oblige

A FRIEND to the POOR.

HAPPENING accidentally in company about a week ago, my soul was wounded, and my heart filled with indignation at the recital of the distresses of an aged inhabitant of this city.

An unfeeling landlord, who was formerly a *Taylor*, but by *some means* has become an opulent trader in this city, on demanding his rent, was informed of his tenants lying on his death bed. His reply was that he would have his rent, and immediately sent two constables with orders to seize the curtains from around the bed in which the dying man then lay, and other articles that were in the room, which had such an effect upon the poor man that he immediately lost his reason, and expired in a few days, leaving a distressed widow, and a number of children to lament their loss.

"Is there not some chosen curse,
"Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
"Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man,
"Who owes his *riches* to his neighbours ruin."

April 5, 1791.

NEW-YORK, *April 9*, 1791.

We learn from New-Jersey, that a Mr. Shotwell was found dead in the road, with his head laid open, some time last week—and that the supposed perpetrator of the murder is committed to prison. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars of this horrid affair, or the name of the criminal—it is rumoured, however, that Mr. Shotwell was to have appeared as an evidence against him in a judicial suit now depending.

On Sunday the 27th ult. was found in the river at Middletown, (Connecticut) an infant child, sewed up in woman's pocket. The jury's verdict was, "*wilful murder, by an unknown hand.*"

Extract of a letter from gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town, dated March 5, 1791.

"On the 2d instant, two men of war and a frigate arrived from France, with two regiments for this place—The General ordered them, the same evening, to proceed to the mole, which they refused, saying they were sent, by the National Assembly, to revenge the injury done the citizens of Port-au Prince last July.——Colonel Mauduit* (who ordered the troops to fire on the people last July) endeavouring, two evening past, to persuade his men to oppose those new troops; but without success.——Yesterday the citizens demanded the colours, which were taken from them on the night of the 29th of July, to be returned—This Mauduit complied with, and was compelled, by his own regiment, to accompany the colours to the committee chamber, from whence they had been taken. A shout was then raised to behead him, which was executed by one of his own grenadiers, notwithstanding the efforts to rescue him from the enraged soldiery. His clothes were torn from his body, his head fixed on a bayonet, and his naked body dragged through the streets, until they arrived at his lodgings, which were soon levelled with the ground. The General and most of the citizens of *his party* have made their escape, and every thing is in the greatest confusion."

* This unfortunate officer was the Chevalier Mauduit Duplessis, who served, with reputation, in the late American army.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Colerain (then in Dublin) to his friend in Wilmington (Delaware) dated Feb. 10, 1691.

"I embrace the opportunity of writing you by the Dublin Packet, and have the pleasure of informing you that this day I received a letter from Colerain, informing me that the ship General Washington, Captain Forte, came into Derry lough, on the 5th inst. and the 7th was at Moville bay, and all appeared well.

"Since writing the above, I have this moment received a few lines from Captain Forte, dated Londonderry, the 5th inst. and informed me that the ship was up as far as Quigley's point, and that all was safe, and that he made his passage from New-York to Moville bay in 28 days, and had very moderate weather."

MARRIED.

Last Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of this state JOHN KEMP, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics and Natural History, in Columbia College, to Miss RENWICK, daughter of Mr. James Renwick, merchant of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. PETER M'DOUGALL, merchant, to Miss ROBERTSON, daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. EZEKIEL DODGE, to Miss CATHARINE SWARTWOUT, and Dr. PETER DUMONT, to Miss ELIZABETH SWARTWOUT, the amiable daughters of Captain Swartwout, of Poughkeepsie. *(A fair start.)*

The public Creditors of the United States are now receiving the first dividend of the Interest due on their Certificates.

The ship Clara, formerly the Empress of China, was totally lost off Dublin harbour the 22d of Feb. last—all the hand were saved.

☞ *THE anonymous letter that was received from the Post-Office a few days ago, under the signature of* AMERCUS. *The person whom the same was directed to, does not in the least regard the false writer or what is mentioned in the letter; as he is conscious they flowed from a disappointed connection; but if matters had been rightly stated to the author, he dare says, he would not stand so despicable in her eyes. If the author will be pleased to leave her name with the Printers hereof, she shall be waited upon, as he despises a feigned name, likewise a backbiting and slandering tongue, too many of which he is sorry to say is in the present day.*

Messrs. Harrison & Purdy,

In Mr. M'Lean's paper of April 5, I read an address to the Respectable Mechanics of the city of New-York—it being, in my opinion, well wrote and much to the purpose, induces me to request you to republish it in your Museum.

April 8, 1791. A MECHANIC.

To the RESPECTABLE MECHANICS *of the* CITY *of* NEW-YORK.

THE period is approaching when, as republican citizens, you will again have an opportunity of exercising one of the dearest principles of freemen. Your suffrages will determine who shall be the men to serve this important city in the Legislature of this state. But these privileges will become futile, unless proper characters are selected to represent the great interests of the PEOPLE. Not the tools of a rapacious party—not the creatures of power—nor the sycophantising expectants of hereditary offices and honors—are fit persons to be elected. Men who feel themselves attached to, and who are ready to preserve your liberties from every secret & open innovation, should be selected as the guardians of your political welfare. Cherish the conviction, that a republican government is in its purity, when the powers of it are derived immediately from, and are dependent on the suffrages of the people; when it is not in the power of any man to make you hewers of wood and drawers of water, by placing over you, without consulting your inclinations and interests, men who are adverse to your weight and prosperity, and who must have their emoluments from the earnings of the community.

These hints will appear more striking, when you reflect, that one clause of the constitution of this state, in an alarming degree, curtails the consequence of the people, by making most of the offices appointable by the nomination of the Governor, and responsible to him and the Council of Appointment—not to the people. It not being my intention, at present, to enter into a consideration of the various pernicious tendencies which this system of making officers draws after it, I shall only call your attention to the line of conduct, which, as you regard your own political happiness, it will behove you to pursue. Unless your influence, in conjunction with the mercantile, prevents it, the interest of the Council of Appointment will be represented, instead of the people; creatures of office, instead of independent republicans, may, perhaps, be returned as members. With such men at hand, it is easy for the *absorbing interest* to carry any point. The incorporation of your body will be opposed by those who are under the influence of this interest. Those who hold offices from the Council of Appointment, are alienated from your interest, since they are dependent on the predominating influence. If they promote your consequence, they cannot please those who wish to depress you. It is not difficult to ascertain who are in, and who are out of office. Those who are looking up to the loaves and fishes, expecting to be soon entered on the records of appointments, are also improper objects of your choice; for you can have no security in such men, as would use your weight only as a ladder by which to climb into the Legislature, in order by a temporising conduct to recommend themselves to the favour of those in power. The number of this class is very considerable; they are used, for the most part, like blanks in the wheel of a lottery; now and then the most *proper* among them are promoted. The bulk of them are like suttlers following an army, always picking up what falls to them, whenever any sudden movement is made. It may be asked, how will you know who are looking up for appointments? I answer, that a man's uniform attachment to the interests of the great body of the people is the best criterion by which to judge; and this attachment is easily discovered in his conduct. A great noise was made against our Aldermen, because some of them were mechanics, and because, as it was said, they did not understand law well enough to try causes. But have not some Justices been appointed lately, who are not more of lawyers than either of you, and who it is likely do not posses more legal knowledge than the Aldermen?

The appointments are never published officially. Two reasons may be offered in justification of this measure, by the adherents of party; namely, to make a certain *powerful interest* stronger, and to take in some mechanics in order to lull the rest to sleep. Look out, my fellow-citizens, or you will be appointed out of house and home; office holders will multiply and swarm like musquitoes on the Jersey shore. Did the citizens of New-York petition to have Justices put over them? If they did not, how came they to be appointed?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Messrs. Printers,

Your publishing the following list of Candidates for the ensuing election, will oblige

A Subscriber.

FOR SENATORS.

Joshua Sands. *Gulian Verplanck.*

ASSEMBLYMEN.

John Watts, *Anthony Post,*
Edward Livingston, *Daniel Hitchcock,*
Josiah O. Hoffman, *Peter P. Van Zant.*
William P. Smith,

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,
On Advantageous Terms,
That Well Known

Nail Manufactory and Smith Works,

No. 22, Cherry-street, now in Compleat Repair.

WITH tools and implements, sufficient to employ 28 workmen. These Works are so well known and established, that the Proprietor may with propriety assert, that his *nails* have a more universal circulation than any others manufactured in America. Any person willing to purchase the above Works, and employ the hands now at work, will be enabled to keep up the credit of this Manufactory as is now established. And the subscriber assures the public, that the business bears a more flattering prospect than it ever has since its commencement.

As he wishes to enter in a line of business more retired, is his only motive for disposing of the same. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. JACOB FOSTER.

N. B. If the above Works are not sold by the first of April, they will then be LET on moderate terms, together with the house in front.

New-York, February 24, 1791. 46. 3t.

Court of Apollo.

I WOU'D IF I COU'D:

A favourite Song.

WHEN firſt my ſage mother began to adviſe,
"Deareſt Nancy (ſaid ſhe) to be virtuous and good,
To treacherous man ſhut your ears and your eys."
I promis'd for certain I wou'd if I cou'd.

On the green when I danc'd, & the lads call'd me fair,
While ſighing and flatt'ring on tip-toe they ſtood
They beg'd I'd believe them their vows were ſincure;
I told them I certainly wou'd if I cou'd.

And when my dear Jocky appear'd on the plain,
Each elderly maiden and ill-natur'd prude,
All bid me beware of the blooming young ſwain;
I ſaid with a ſigh, I wou'd if I cou'd.

He approach'd with delight, and call'd me ſweet maid;
Then whiſper'd with all the reſpect that he ſhou'd
If I offer'd my hand, you'd refuſe, I'm afraid;
I laughing, reply'd I wou'd if I cou'd.

Theſe ſmiles are propitious, the ſhepherd then cry'd
Thy meaning tho' humble, be ſoon underſtood,
We'll meet in the morn, & I'll make you my bride;
I promis'd with bluſhes, I wou'd if I cou'd.

We met this bleſt morning, and haſten'd away,
For my ſhepherd is honeſt, and faithful & good:
And I, ſimple I, ſaid I'd love and obey;
But certainly meant that I wou'd if I cou'd.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	£.3000	£.3000
1	2000	2000
2	1000	2000
4	500	2000
6	300	1800
12	200	2400
40	100	4000
80	50	4000
200	20	4000
330	10	3300
7000	2 10s.	17500

7676 Prizes. } 23000 Tickets, at 40s. £46000
15324 Blanks. }

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpoſe of raiſing the reſidue of the ſum granted by an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed the 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the City-Hall.

The Drawing will commence on the *Firſt Monday in May next*, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be ſold by the Subſcribers, who are appointed managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,
PETER T. CURTENIUS,
ABRAHAM HERRING,
JOHN PINTARD.

New-York,
Sept. 1, 1790.

THE MORALIST.

INTEMPERANCE.

INTEMPERANCE ſignifies the debilitating the powers of the body and of the mind by exceſs and improper objects. The appetites and paſſions which have bodily pleaſure for their objects, terminate in ſenſuality, accompanied with langour and diſeaſe. If the faculties of the mind are directed to invent and employ means which injure inſtead of maintaining the rights of human nature, they terminate in debaſement and incapacity. "How, (ſaid Zeno) can the debauchee ſpeak of pleaſure who has loſt the mind that could feel it? a wiſe man will live agreeable to Nature, but Nature requires that we be able to diſcern the rights of freemen, and fitted to defend them." Intemperance, or the vice which unfits men for maintaining their rights, the philoſophers conſidered as the greateſt injuſtice to ſociety, and that imbecility and contempt were its natural conſequences.

WHEREAS Benjamin Caſe, of Newburg, in the county of Ulſter, Innholder, and Mary his wife, for ſecuring the payment of fifty pounds, current money of the State of New-York, on or before the firſt day of September, 1790, together with the lawful intereſt for the ſame. The further ſum of £.50 like current money aforeſaid, on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1791, with the lawful intereſt thereof. The further ſum of £.133 6 8 on or before the firſt day of May, 1792, with the lawful intereſt thereof. The further ſum of £.133 6 8 on or before the firſt day of May, 1793 with the lawful intereſt thereof. And the further ſum of £.133 6 8 on or before the firſt day of May, 1794, together with the lawful intereſt thereof, according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing date the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1790, given by him the ſaid Benjamin Caſe to John Anderſon, alſo of Newburg in the county aforeſaid, mariner, did, on the day and year aforeſaid, mortgage to the ſaid John Anderſon, All that certain Meſſuage or Dwelling Houſe and lot, piece, or parcel of Ground, ſituate lying and being in Newburg aforeſaid, known and diſtinguiſhed in a map or chart made by Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the townſhip of Newburg aforeſaid, by number 6, and is bounded on the ſouth by lot Number 5, on the weſt by Water-ſtreet, on the north by lot Number 7, and on the eaſt by Hudſon's River, containing in breadth in front and rear, 154 feet, and in length on each ſide 100 feet, according to the dimenſions of the ſame laid down in the map or chart aforeſaid. Together with a certain dock or wharf, called and known by the name of the Continental Dock; with a covenant in the ſaid mortgage, that in caſe default ſhouuld be made in the payment of any or either of the ſaid ſums of money, at any or either of the days or times limited and appointed for the payment of the ſame. That then it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid John Anderſon, his heirs and aſſigns, at any time or times, directly and immediately, after ſuch default ſhould be made, to grant bargain, ſell and diſpoſe of the ſaid mortgaged premiſes, and every part and parcel thereof, at Public Vendue, purſuant to an act of the legiſlatnre of the State of New-York, in ſuch caſe made and provided; and out of the monies ariſing from the ſale thereof, to retain and to keep into his or their hands the whole of the aforeſaid ſeveral ſums at money, as well thoſe that were to become due to any future period, as thoſe that were then due, mgether with intereſts and coſts as by the ſaid mortgage recorded in the Clerk's office, of the County of Ulſter, reference being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: AND WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of one of the ſaid inſtalments, at the time mentioned and appointed in the ſaid mortgage for the payment thereof. NOTICE is therefore hereby given, that unleſs the whole amount of the ſaid inſtalment, together with the intereſt thereof, due in and by virtue of the bond and mortgage aforeſaid, ſhall be paid, the ſaid mortgaged premiſes will be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday the twenty-ſeventh day of July, at twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, purſuant to the powers contained in the ſaid mortgage, and by force and virtue of the act above-mentioned. Dated the 21ſt day of January, Anno. Dom. 1791.

141—6m. JOHN ANDERSON.

TO COVER,

The Enſuing Seaſon, on Long-Iſland, at JOHN H. SMITH's *in Fluſhing, Queens County, that Beautiful well made Bright Bay* HORSE,

GRAND SACHEM.

THE GRAND SACHEM was got by that famous Horſe the Figure, and Figure by the noted imported Horſe Old Figure. The Grand Sachem's Dam was got by the full blooded Horſe Othello, and his Grandam by that well known Horſe the Lath. He is fifteen hands and an half high, and a moſt elegant figure, and a Horſe of great action and ſpirit, and deemed as likely a Horſe to get ſtock, either for ſaddle or harneſs as any Horſe in the United States.

He is fixed to Cover at ſixteen ſhillings the leap and thirty ſhillings the ſeaſon, or fifty ſhillings to warrant a foal.

NATHANIEL SMITH, PERFUMER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his hair powder and perfume manufactory, the ſign of the Roſe, from No. 187, Queen-Street, to No. 42, Hanover-Square, where he continues to manufacture his perfumed Engliſh white hair powder and his clarified hard and ſoft pomatums, on a new conſtruction that was never introduced into this country before, they are rendered exceeding nutritive to hair, feels cool and pleaſing to the head, and never cauſes the leaſt heat or agitation, but on the contrary, ſtrengthens and nouriſhes the hair, keeping it from turning grey, or combing off, to be had no where elſe but above, without his labels upon them.

Ladies and gentlemen's dreſſing caſes; Almond paſte for the hands, Ditto balls, brown and white; Rollers to curl the hair; Gentlemens dreſs black ſilk bags and routs for the hair; Powder bags and boxes; ſwan down and ſilk puffs, Razors & ſtraps, Fine Windſor ſoap, Hard and ſoft pomatum; Mareſchal, orange and tuberoſe ditto.

Smith ſtill continues to make the full dreſs vergettee toupees, ſuch as cannot be equalled for eaſe and elegance, ſuch as to ſave ladies a great deal of trouble with their own hair.

Smith's pomaid de graſſe for thickening the hair,

Blacking cakes, Tortois ſhell ſliders. Gentlemen's ſhaving boxes filled with ſoap, at 2s each, Shaving powder and ſhaving cakes, Long and ſhort crooked tortoiſeſhell combs for ladies and gentlemen's hair, do. dreſſing combs. Smith's balſamic lip ſalve, and cold cream. His vegetable face powder, his nervous eſſence for the tooth-ach, his highly approved of milk of roſes, with printed directions. Ladies dreſs and half dreſs cuſhions, curls and braids ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great aſſorment of long hair for ſale; with all the beſt kinds of hair powder, both ſcented and plain. Tooth and buckle bruſhes, Ivory and horn combs of all kinds, tooth powder and pearl dentrifice, Black lead pencils, and black pins. Smelling bottles and eſſence of bergamot, eſſence of lavender, do. of lemon, do. of orange, do. of thyme, with all kind of perfumed waters.

Maſters of veſſels and ſtore keepers, ſupplied as uſual, wholeſale and retail, with the beſt articles, in all the branches of perfumery, good and cheap.